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RIFF Part 2

The genre of fiction speaks to millions of readers, young and old, teachers and learners. From Carl Hiaasen’s *Hoot* and *Flush*, to Jerry Spinelli’s *Stargirl*  and *Eggs*, readers are lead on a chapter-by-chapter adventure with imagination blossoming at every turn of the page. When writing children’s fiction books, some recurring content, including relatable characters, typically school-aged, as in Spinelli’s books, a conflict, as in *Hoot* where the children try to save some burrowing owls from a construction site, and a turning point of the entire book, whether for good or for bad. From the themes and content of the books previously mentioned, the composing of a work of fiction will be smooth and efficient. Along with the content of a book comes organization. Fiction books are normally organized into chronological chapters, as both Spinelli and Hiaasen’s books are. By doing this, the storyline flows from chapter to chapter easily and make it easy for the reader to follow. Another key aspect of fiction writing is style. In children’s fiction, the language is what makes the characters, paints the settings, and plays out the scenes. The language of children’s fiction is ‘kid-like’, using words kids would and speaking in a way that kids the same age/culture of the characters would, like in Spinelli’s *Eggs* where the school-aged characters say things like “Whoop-dee-doo” and “Your mom isn’t nutso”. That type of language is more relatable to it’ young adult, school aged audience. Although the settings, characters’ personalities, and the book situations are different in every book, the themes and content remains relatively the same. By analyzing the fiction genre and applying the similar content, organization, and style of other fiction books, creating a work of fiction will be stress-free and resourceful.